

Western Carolinian.

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By PHIL WHITE.

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[VOL. IX. NO. 484.]

TERMS.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of the paper, as heretofore, is reduced to one dollar per annum, or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and so on each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

United States Laws, Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress

NO. LXXIII.
An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph and the Sisters of the Visitation of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That Mary Augustine Decourt, Elizabeth Boyle, Jane Smith, Rosetta White, Margaret George, Bridget Ferrell, Francis Jourdan, Ann Gruber, Adele Salva, Sarah Thompson, Margaret Felicia Brady, Scholastica Beams, Julia Shirk, Louisa Roger, Martha Dadisman, Mary Joseph Rivell, Mary Agnes O'Connor, Mary Clare Shirley, Mary Paul Doughlass, Eliza Martina Butcher, Eugina Clarke, Jane Boyle, Rosetta Tyler, Mary Love, Ann Collins, Mary McGinnis, Elizabeth Dellow, Rachael Green, Ann Elizabeth Corbey, Mary Maria Sexton, Jane Regina Smith, Helena Elder, Catharine Stigers, Ann Frances Richardson, Ann Magdaline Shirley, Maria Muller, Ann Parsons, Rebecca Gough, Ellen Piggott, Margaret Shannon, Mary Green, Mary Delene, Ellen Timmons, Mary Harding, Mary Ann Fagon, Eliza Susan Knot, Margaret Brady, Mary Frances Boardman, Ann Dorsey, Eliza Magner, Barbara Marlo, Mary Gibson, Ledia Dix, Mary Twyger, Eliza Smith, Bridget Gibson, Ellen Hughes, Wickham, Elizabeth Graver, Mary Council, and their successors hereafter to become Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph, according to the rules and regulations that have been, or may hereafter be, established by their association, be, and they are hereby made, declared and constituted a corporation or body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, style and title of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Eliza Matthews, Alice Laton, Harriet Brent, Mary Neale, Elizabeth Neale, Margaret Marshall, Ann Combs, Louisa Jones, Jane Neale, Ann Wright, Elizabeth Clarke, Louisa Queen, Jane C. Neale, Mary Ann Boardman, Grace Turner, Mary Cummins, Eleanor Miles, Mary Olivia Neale, Ann Digges, Catharine Cornish, Lucretia Ford, Mary Caroline Neale, Mary King Johanna Barry, Mary E. Neale, Margaret Cooper, Sarah Cooper, Margaret Dent, Elizabeth Wiseman, Jerusha Barber, Elizabeth Longester, Matilda Hanagan, Mary Brooks, Margaret King, Rebecca Harrison, Laura Beavans, Williamina Jones, Susan Duke, Catharine Murry, Eleanor Corcoran, Bridget Lynch, Margaret O'Connor, Elizabeth Myers, Catharine Waide, and Ann French, and their successors hereafter to become Sisters of the Visitation, according to the rules and regulations that have been, or may hereafter be, established by their association, be, and they are hereby made, declared, and constituted a corporation or body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, style and title of the Sisters of the Visitation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all and singular the lands, tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, rights, property goods, and chattels, heretofore given granted, devised or bequeathed to either the said Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph, or Sisters of the Visitation, or to any individual of either, or to any person or persons for the use of either of said societies, or that have been purchased for or on account of the same, be, and they are hereby, vested in and confirmed to the said Corporations respectively, and that they may severally purchase, take, receive, and apply to the uses of their associations, according to the rules and regulations, that they may respectively establish, from time to time, for the management of the concerns of their societies, any lands tenements, rents, legacies, annuities, rights, property and privileges, or any goods, chattels or other effects, of what kind or nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed or devised unto them respectively, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such grant, and that they may respectively dispose of the same: Provided always, That neither of the said associations shall at any time hold, use, possess, and enjoy, within the District of Columbia, either by legal seizure or trust, for their uses and benefit respectively, more than two hundred acres of land; nor shall either of said societies hold, in their own right, or by any other person in trust, or for their benefit, an amount of real estate, the annual income of which shall exceed thirty-five hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That

the said corporations, by their names, styles, and titles aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, capable, in law and in equity, respectively, to sue and be sued, within the District of Columbia and elsewhere, in as effectual a manner as other persons or corporations can sue or be sued, and that the said corporations, or a majority of them, respectively, shall severally adopt and use a common seal, and the same to use, alter, or change at pleasure; and from time to time, make such by laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress, as either may deem expedient and proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time hereafter any the persons herein before named, or any of their successors, shall cease to be members of said sisterhoods, respectively, such person or persons shall thereafter have no control in the proceedings of said corporation, under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved: 24 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NO. LXXIV.
An Act authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Secretary of Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to pay for the same, at such times, and in such proportions, as shall be required of and paid by the stockholders, generally, by the rules and regulations of the company, out of the dividends which may accrue to the United States upon their Bank Stock in the Bank of the United States: Provided, That not more than one fifth part of the sum, so subscribed for the use of the United States, shall be demanded, in any one year, after the organization of the said company; nor shall any greater sum be paid on the shares so subscribed for, than shall be proportioned to assessments made on individual or corporate stockholders: And provided, moreover, That, for the supply of water to such other canals as the State of Maryland, or Virginia, or the Congress of the United States, may authorize to be constructed, in connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the section of the said canal leading from the head of the Little Falls of the Potomac river, to the proposed basin, next above Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, shall have the elevation, above the tide, of the river at the head of the said Falls, and shall preserve, throughout the whole section aforesaid, a breadth, at the surface of the water, of not less than sixty feet, and a depth, below the same, of not less than five feet, with a suitable breadth at bottom.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for the President and Directors of the said Company, according to such number of shares as the United States may at any time hold in the stock thereof, and shall receive, upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States for the shares aforesaid; and shall have and enjoy, in behalf of the United States, every other right of a stockholder in the said Company.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

NO. LXXV.
An Act to enlarge the powers of the said Corporations of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Corporation of Washington, the Corporation of Georgetown, and the Corporation of Alexandria, within the District of Columbia, shall, severally, have full power and authority to subscribe and pay for shares of the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and all such subscriptions as shall have been already made by either of the said Corporations, shall, and the same are hereby declared to be valid and binding on the said Corporation, respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Corporations shall, severally, have power and authority, from time to time, as the same may be deemed by them, respectively, either necessary or expedient, to borrow money, at any rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, to pay their respective subscriptions, and the interest accruing thereon, to the amount which they have subscribed, or shall hereafter subscribe.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Corporations shall be, and the

same are hereby, respectively, empowered to cause to be constituted certificates of stock for the sums borrowed, in pursuance of the authority severally vested in them by this act; each of said certificates shall be of the form following, to wit:

City or Town [here insert the title of the City or Town.]
Be it known, That there is due from the Corporation of the City or Town of [here insert the name of the City or Town] unto [here insert the name of the creditor,] or assigns, the sum of [here insert the amount in dollars] bearing interest at [here insert the rate of interest] per centum per annum, from the day of [here insert the day of the month and year] in the year eighteen hundred and [here insert the year] which debt is recorded in this Office, and is transferable only by appearance in person, or by attorney, at this Office, [here insert the name of the creditor,] in testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the said City to be affixed.

— Mayor.

— Register, or other Recording Officer of the Corporation.

A list of all such certificates, denoting their respective numbers, dates, and sums, and the persons to whom the same shall have been issued, authenticated by the Mayor, subscribing the same, shall be deposited by said officer at the time of subscribing the same, or within ten days thereafter, with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The said certificate shall not be issued, in any case, for a less sum, each, than one hundred dollars: The forgery of any such certificate, or of any transfer thereof, or of any power of attorney purporting to authorize such transfer, shall be punishable in like manner with the forgery of a certificate of the public debt of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Corporations are respectively, empowered to employ an agent, or agents, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan or loans authorized by this act, or of selling, from time to time, the certificates of stock which may be created in pursuance thereof, and to fix the compensation of such agent or agents, which they shall respectively pay, as well as all other attending the said loans, out of the proceeds thereof, or of any other funds which they may respectively provide.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a tax, at the rate of one per centum and thirteen hundredths of one per centum, on the assessed value of the real and personal estates within the city of Washington, as shall appear by the appraisement thereof, made under the authority of the Corporation, or of the several acts of Congress, hereinafter declared to be revived and in force, within the said Corporation, to be existing, at the time hereinafter limited for the collection of the said tax; and at the rate of fifty six hundredths of one per centum on the assessed value of the real and personal estate within the town of Alexandria, as shall appear, by the appraisement thereof, made under the authority of the Corporation of the said town, or of the several acts of Congress, hereinafter declared to be revived and in force, within the said Corporation, to be existing at the time hereinafter limited for the collection of the said tax; and the same is hereby, imposed, and assessed on the real and personal estate lying and being in the said city and towns: and, upon the failure of the said corporations, or any of them, to pay into the Treasury of the United States, ninety days before the same shall become due, to the holders of the shares or certificates of such loan or loans, as aforesaid, according to the terms and conditions thereof, the sum, or sums, which they or any of them shall have, respectively, stipulated to pay at the expiration of the period aforesaid, so that the same shall not be ascertained beforehand to be in readiness to meet the demand or claim about to arise on the shares or certificates of the said loan—the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, empowered to appoint a collector or collectors, whose duty it shall be to proceed and collect the tax imposed, as above, on the real and personal estate in the said city and towns, or either of them, the Corporation or Corporations of which shall have so failed to pay, as aforesaid, in advance, the sum or sums about to become due and demandable as aforesaid, or any part thereof remaining unpaid, as aforesaid, into the Treasury, ninety days in advance; such part, in case a part only be so in arrears, to be rateably and equally assessed, levied, and collected, upon the property chargeable,

as aforesaid, with the said tax, within the said city and towns, or either of them, making such default on paying as required, ninety days in advance, as aforesaid: the appraisement or assessment of the value of the said estates, preparatory to the collection of the said tax, if not previously made by the said Corporation, to be made in the mode prescribed, as aforesaid, in the several acts of Congress hereby revived and put in operation: Provided, That, if satisfactory evidence be afforded the President of the United States, by the several Corporations aforesaid, that they are proceeding, in good faith, to raise and pay, in due time, their portions, respectively, of the said loan or loans, and will be competent to raise the same by means on which they rely, he shall be, and he is hereby, empowered to restrain such collector or collectors from proceeding to collect the said tax within the Corporation affording the evidence aforesaid, until the expiration of the ninety days aforesaid, when if the amount of the said tax be not actually paid, the collection thereof shall proceed, without further delay, on notice to the collector of such default.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Collector or Collectors, who may be appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond with good and sufficient security, for the faithful performance of the duties required by this act, and shall possess all the powers, be subject to all the obligations, and proceed, in all respects, in the discharge of his or her duties, in collecting the said tax, as the several Collectors possessed, were subject to, and were required to do, by an act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the District of Columbia," approved the twenty-seventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and by the several acts of Congress therein referred to, or which were subsequently passed, in order to alter or amend the same; all of which acts, for the effectual fulfillment of the purpose of this act, and according to the tenor and intent thereof, are hereby declared to be revived, and in full force within the limits of the several Corporations aforesaid.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the tax imposed by this act shall be continued and collected, from time to time, according to the provisions and conditions of this act, and of the several acts aforesaid, so long as the proceeds thereof may, by any possibility, be required to meet the payment of the several loans authorized as aforesaid. Provided, however, that all or either of the said Corporations may, in the negotiation of such loan, or loans, as they, or either of them, shall deem it expedient to make, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by this act, stipulate such terms or conditions for the payment of the interest, or the redemption of the principal sum thereof, as shall dispense with the system of taxation provided by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, in the event that any loan or loans shall be negotiated by the said Corporations, or any one of them, to the extent, in whole or in part, of the subscription of one or all of the said Corporations, to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company in conformity with the provisions of this act, and based upon the system of taxation therein provided, a copy or copies of the contracts, for any and all such loans, shall, as soon as practicable after the execution thereof, be deposited, either by the Corporation or Corporations contracting such loan or loans, or by the creditor or creditors interested therein, with the Secretary of the Treasury; and, out of all such sums as shall be paid, by the respective Corporations, in advance, as aforesaid, on account of their several contracts, or as shall be levied and collected, in manner hereinbefore provided, the holders of the certificates of any such loan shall be entitled to receive, at the Public Treasury, such amount as may be due to them, respectively; and, on the occurrence of any deficiency in the sum or sums voluntarily paid in or assessed and collected, within the said Corporations, respectively, for the payment of their respective creditors, the extent of such deficiency shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, from a reference to the terms of the loan or loans, in relation to which such deficiency may occur; and, being so ascertained and published in some one or more newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the proper Collector to proceed to collect, and pay into the Public Treasury, the said amount with all lawful charges attending the same, according to such further rateable assessment upon the estates and property within the jurisdiction of the Corporation in arrears, according to the provisions of this act, and of the several acts referred

to therein, as shall be sufficient to supply such ascertained deficiency; and, on the completion of such collection, the holder or holders of the certificates of the stock of the Corporation, shall be entitled to receive such amount as may have been found due, and unprovided for, by the sums before paid in, or collected on account of such Corporation.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

NO. LXXVI.
An Act to amend the acts concerning naturalization.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the second section of the act entitled "an act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject," which was passed on the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the first section of the act entitled "An act relative to evidence in cases of naturalization," passed on the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any alien, being a free white person, who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, between the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and who has continued to reside within the same, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, without having made any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen: Provided, That whenever any person, without a certificate of such declaration of intention, shall make application to be admitted a citizen of the United States, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the applicant was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction, of the United States, before the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and has continued to reside within the same, or he shall not be so admitted: and the residence of the applicant within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, for at least five years immediately preceding the time of such application, shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of citizens of the United States; which citizens shall be named in the record as witnesses; and such continued residence within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, when satisfactorily proved, and the place or places where the applicant has resided for at least five years, as aforesaid, shall be stated and set forth, together with the names of such citizens, in the record of the Court admitting the applicant; otherwise the same shall not entitle him to be considered and deemed a citizen of the United States.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

BOOK BINDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt. servt. JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827.

Transylvania University, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

THE Medical Lectures will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday of November and terminate on the 1st Saturday of March.

BENJAMIN W. DUGLEY, M. D., on Anatomy and Surgery.

CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D., Institutes and Clinical Practice.

JOHN E. COOKE, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

CHARLES W. SHORT, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Botany.

JAMES BLYTHE, D. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Each Professor lectures daily, Sabbath excepted.

The Ticket to the Anatomical and Surgical course is \$20; each of the others \$12.

Matriculation with the use of the Library, \$2.

The Graduation fee \$30.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., Dean.

Lexington, Ky. August 8, 1828. 3134

Estate of Capt. D. Craige.

HAVING qualified at November court last, as administrators on the estate of Capt. David Craige, late of Rowan county, dec'd. we desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, legally attested, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. CRAIGE.

ROBT. N. CRAIGE.

Sept 15, 1828.

ETIMOLOGY.

In Berkshire county, Massachusetts, there is a river by the name of *Hoosick*. The etymology of which is thus humorously given in the *American*, a paper printed in that county:

Hoosick.—On the borders of the stream, now called by this name, (as tradition saith) there formerly dwelt a good old lady, of rather a gossiping disposition, and who was possessed of an insatiable curiosity to learn, and an unconquerable desire to be the first to communicate, all the wonderful news in the vicinity. Among other things, she was prodigiously fond of hearing of all the lamentable cases of sickness far and near, and seemed to live on the pains and aches, the gripes and grumblings, of her fellow creatures. With this fondness for the sad and horrible, she never failed to run out when the doctor was passing, and bawl as loud as she could—"Doctor, who's sick?" This she repeated so often, that at length the man of medicine grew tired of her importunities, and invented a hundred stories of impossible and improbable cases, with which he amused himself and ridiculed the old woman's love of the marvelous, but which she swallowed with the same avidity as she did the Westminster Catechism.

At one time he told her he had been to see a patient who had the Mortal Borborismus, and that he had cured him completely by taking out his "insides" and washing them in soap suds and vinegar. "Is it possible, Doctor?" exclaimed the old woman, "well, I hope the man will have a clean conscience after this."

At another time the doctor told her he had called to see a child that was born without any tongue. "O me!" cried the old lady, "how will the poor thing ever talk?—is it a boy or a gal, Doctor?" "A girl," he replied. "Ah, well said she, 'I aint a bit afraid then but what it will talk well enough.'"

On a third occasion he told her he had been to visit a woman who was bitten by a rattlesnake. He said the patient was a great snuff-taker, and as she was one day picking blackberries, the snake, which was concealed among the briars, being highly enraged at the smell of the snuff, sprang from his lurking place and seized the woman by the end of the nose. "O Lord!" ejaculated the sympathizing listener, and giving her own nose a thorough wipe, "didn't it kill the woman?" "No, by Jove," returned the doctor, "but it killed the snake!"

But to return to the etymology.—The doctor from being so often questioned by the old lady, "who's sick?" at last began to call the neighborhood of her residence *Who's sick*; and when asked by his own neighbors, "which way are you riding to-day Doctor?" would reply jocularly, "I'm going to *Who's sick*." This appellation was at first caught from the doctor, and familiarly used by his neighbors, and afterwards by those more remote; and thus not only the neighborhood of the inquisitive old lady, but in process of time the whole stream and the valley on its borders, came by a slight alteration in the spelling, to be called by the name of *Hoosick*.

CULTIVATION OF INDIGO.

From a communication in the *Newbern Sentinel*, we make the following extract, relative to the history of Indigo, its cultivation, &c.

This plant (the Indigo fear of the botanist) is a native of the warm regions of Asia, Africa, and America. It was first introduced into South Carolina, in the year 1748, by a *Miss Lucas*. From the period of its introduction, its culture gradually extended both here and in Georgia until the revolution, when it had become the second staple in each of these, then colonies. The English government encouraged the cultivation of Indigo, by a considerable bounty. In a letter written by Barbe de Marbois to Comte de Vergennes, dated Philadelphia, March 13th, 1782—the former says: "The Assembly of Carolina is going to make levies, of men, and has imposed pretty large sums; as there is but little money in the country, the taxes will be gathered in Indigo," &c. In North Carolina, too, this article was prepared for market before, and since, the revolution; and there are persons now living, who remember to have seen Indigo fields of twenty acres in Newbern District. At this time our good house-wives are in the habit of making Indigo for domestic purposes, much in the same way our farmers made cotton previous to 1818-19. Subsequently to the revolution, the Indigo culture from various

causes, declined in the Southern States. Among these causes may be enumerated the emigration of judicious and experienced planters to British India, the patronage of the British Government in its cultivation there, and the introduction of cotton here, just as this country was rising from the desolation of war. Whether the time is not near at hand for the South to return to Indigo, is a question demanding the serious investigation of every one interested in its agricultural prosperity. Our Indigo at present is generally inferior to the imported. But we have high authority for saying, that this is not owing to any defect in our soil or climate, but to bad management. An experienced dealer of New York says: "I know that prime Indigo can be made in the Southern States, having during a period of thirty years, bought several small lots made in South Carolina, and the Mississippi, of excellent quality. It is true, the general run of the indigo is of an inferior quality; but this deficiency must be attributed to the want of skillful manufacturers; for if one or two lots be made good, the whole may be, provided the conditions necessary to make a perfect article, be observed." An eminent agriculturalist of Georgia, says; "But the time has arrived for our return to the culture of Indigo, and it will be soon seen that we can drive competitors out of the market as easily in Indigo, as we have done in cotton; with one only precaution, that we use pure water in extracting the coloring matter from the plant. I now look back to the recollections of my youth with astonishment, when I remember having seen the contents of *dirty puddles* pumped into the vats, &c. &c. If then, we can make Indigo, equal to the imported, of which there seems to be little doubt, the latter must be excluded from our market, whenever the home supply shall satisfy the home demand. The foreign cannot compete with the domestic under the disadvantages of a duty which in a few years will be 50 cents per pound, insurance, freight, commissions, &c. Let it be here remarked, that the tax on foreign indigo, is the only item in the Tariff Bill designed for the benefit of the South, and for this, it appears from the newspapers, that we are indebted to Mr. Senator Benton, of Missouri, a native of our state, to whom we should feel grateful for his kind intentions, whatever may be its effect. To return, however, to our subject; it is thought by many that the preparation of indigo is an unhealthy employment. This unhealthiness is said to be owing to the rapid absorption of vital air, which takes place during the oxidization of the tingent matter, &c. So great is this absorption, that a lighted candle will not burn near the surface of the liquor. But it is said to be practicable by cheap and simple machinery, to enable the labourers to work at a distance from the vats, and out of the region of this impure air, which would completely remove the objection of unhealthiness. For prime indigo we shall always find a ready and profitable market at home. The annual domestic demand is supposed at present, to amount to from 5 to 6 millions of dollars; and owing to the great increase of our manufactures it is said to be probable, that in ten years this demand will be doubled. This sum added to the annual income of the south will greatly enhance its wealth and prosperity. Let us then prepare ourselves to enter on the cultivation of this valuable and neglected plant, as soon as the high duty goes into operation, if not before, unless some more lucrative employment should offer.

Children.—If you have children, keep them for a month or two, on bread and milk. They are the sworn enemies of the physicians, while meat and coffee, and green corn, and withered peaches, (although there are but few this year) are their disciples. *Connecticut paper*.

Carrier Pigeons.—Fifty-six of these birds, brought to London, from Liege, were started last week in the neighborhood of Aldersgate-street, at thirty four minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning. One of them, called Napoleon, reached its destination, (a distance of about three hundred miles) at twenty four minutes past ten o'clock the same day, having thus accomplished its task in five hours and fifty minutes. The others followed in succession, and most of them reached Liege at noon. *London Paper*.

The first care of a good wife, is to have a good cock, and no cobwebs in the house.

The People's Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Andrew Jackson.
(OF TENNESSEE.)

"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory."
JEFFERSON.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me," &c.
JAMES MADISON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."
JAMES MONROE.

"General Jackson's services to this nation entitle him to their highest rewards—his whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes."
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and of the utmost kindness."
HENRY CLAY.

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living."
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)

The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

[Election on Thursday, 13th day of November.]

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

- 1st Dist.—Robert Love, of Haywood county.
- 2d " Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
- 3d " Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
- 4th " John Giles, of Rowan.
- 5th " Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
- 6th " John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
- 7th " Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
- 8th " Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
- 9th " Josiah Crutcher, of Wake.
- 10th " John Hall, of Warren.
- 11th " Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
- 12th " Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
- 13th " Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
- 14th " Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
- 15th " Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

ITEMS.

De minimis curat lex.—A petition, advertised in a Boston paper, sets forth that nine petitioners are seized of forty nine thousand five hundred and two parts of seventy five thousand parts of three quarters of an acre of land in Dedham, and pray division, &c.

A New Sect.—The board of Aldermen, on application of C. P. Francis, Minister of the Shierians, or Anti Satanists, for a place of public worship, resolved that it was inexpedient to grant the same. *Boston Patriot*.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* states, that no honorary degrees were conferred at the late commencement of the Harvard University.—and adds, "Whether the government have resolved to discontinue the practice of conferring those degrees, thinking the distinction they confer too poor to be given away, we are not informed."

The celebrated Grecian dog, *Apollon*, is offered for sale. Price only \$4000. Dog cheap. *Buffalo Republican*.

The Mobile Commercial Register states that the notes of the State Bank of Alabama are hawked about in that town at a discount of from 7 to 10 per cent.

Rifled Guns.—Two Guns, Thomas, and James, were knocked down and rifled of their money by some ruffians in Savannah.

At the latter end of June, a number of Rattle Snakes, arrived at Havre, in a vessel from New York. The newspapers of Havre, protested against this importation, on the ground that the reptile might be propagated in France. We learn with pleasure, says the *Paris Journal des Debats*, of the 1st July, that the seventy-six serpents have been put on board the packet for England.

Newspaper Pilfering.—Lately a fellow in Boston was fined five dollars and costs, for stealing newspapers, and sent to jail, till the money is paid. He was one of your early risers, who furnish tipping shops with the news for drink, before the citizens are up.

Another Peter Schlemel.—Dr. Charles Von Mayerl, in Germany, has lately invented a pair of boots, made by block tin and surrounded with a hollow body, with the assistance of which he can pass over the most rapid river. He has lately exhibited his contrivance at Pest, at which place he walked for upwards of 500 fathoms in the river Danube, where it is very rapid and deep, in the presence of a great number of persons.

Value of law.—The English papers inform us that the costs which have been taxed in the celebrated *Lucany* case of Lord Portsmouth, exceeded 8000*l*.—being more than equal to \$35,000. The expense of procuring the taxing of the costs, was 650*l*.—equal to more than \$2900!

The value of a thing. Is just what it will bring. So says the adage; and English law must therefore be a very valuable article. *N. York Com. Adm.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

At a recent meeting of clerical and lay members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Hartford, Conn. on the 4th ult.—the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell in the chair—a society was formed whose object is "to establish and maintain a School for the instruction, with reference to their becoming Missionaries, Catechists and Schoolmasters in Africa, under the direction of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A female Benevolent Society has been recently formed in Wilks county, Geo. consisting of about twenty members, who propose by devoting a few hours every week to the making of such articles as will find a ready sale, to support a Domestic Missionary from the avails of their industry.

Noble Example for Females.—Twelve ladies belonging to the Presbyterian Congregation in Bridgeport, Conn. have become life members of the *American Tract Society* by a subscription of Twenty Dollars each. Thus \$240 is added to the treasury of this noble Institution to aid in sending forth these faithful preachers to the wide and desolate fields of the Western states.

During a four days' meeting recently held in Louisville, Kentucky, forty persons were added to the Presbyterian Church, and many others convinced of their sins came forward as inquirers to the seats occupied by those who were anxious to know what they must do to be saved.

At a four days meeting in Reading, Ohio, commenced on the 13th, of July last, 111 were received into the Presbyterian communion, and the work of grace was still in progress.

Donation.—Gen. Daniel Montgomery of Danville, Penn. has recently made a donation of \$100 to the Treasury of the General Assembly's Board of Missions.

Another Resolution.—The Presbytery of Albany at a recent meeting, resolved to raise four thousand dollars in a year within their bounds for the cause of Domestic Missions. They have also resolved to use every effort to bring every child of a suitable age, within their churches, under Sabbath School instruction.

New Church in Rochester.—A few days since a new Presbyterian church was consecrated in Rochester New-York. There are now in this town of 16 years growth 13 places of public worship, viz:—3 for Presbyterians, 2 Episcopal, 2 Methodist, and 1 each for the Baptists, Friends, Roman Catholics, Universalists, "Christ-ians," and Africans.

A Theatre a School of Morals.—The Baptist Church of Cincinnati, Ohio, have recently purchased the Theatre in that place with the pious view of converting it into a Temple for the worship of God. So that it will, we trust, be said with truth that one of the Theatres of our country has become a school of good morals.

Venus.—Dr. Mitchell, in a letter to the Editor of the New-York Statesman, speaking of the recent appearance of Venus in broad day, says: this phenomenon happens every 8th year, to wit, since I have attended to it; in 1788, 1796, 1804, 1812, 1820, and now in 1828, is before them,

Stick to your Candidate.—A Jackson and administration man met the other day; "Hurrah for Jackson," said the first; "Hurrah for the Devil," said the spunky Adams man. "Very well," returned the Jacksonian, "you stick to your candidate, and I'll stick to mine."

At the superior court in New York, Judge Hoffman presiding Miss Ellen Yates recovered \$1500 of Wm. Le Count, for breach of marriage promise.—An intimacy commenced between them in 1822, when he was 19 and she 16, which lasted till May, when he married another. They lived during that time, under the same roof, in the house of a mutual relation, and all their acquaintances supposed they were to be married.

We understand, says the Boston Gazette, that the duties on a lot of 100 bales of Wool, recently imported into this port from Smyrna, were \$2459 79, while the original cost of the article was but \$2430 68 cents.

HARD TIMES.

It is stated, in the last Baltimore American Farmer, that six hundred acres of land were sold, a few days since, within four miles of Baltimore, on navigable water, near the Philadelphia turnpike, with a brick house and an abundance of wood and timber, for \$4.50 per acre.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 29, 1828.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

Any quantity of *Jackson Electoral Tickets*, can be had at the office of the Western Carolinian, on very low terms...say 25 cents per hundred, or \$2 per thousand. Committees in the several counties, and individuals, would do well to apply soon, so that there may not be any disappointment in supplying themselves in time. 139

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: We have seen, and heard, how the administration party exulted beyond measure, at the result of the recent elections in Louisiana; claiming it as a positive manifestation of the strength of Mr. Adams in that state,—and as a natural consequence, that he will receive her five electoral votes. Now so far from their having any good reason to boast, it is clear to those who have some knowledge of the state of political parties in Louisiana, that Jackson's strength in that state is far superior to his opponent's,—that, in fact, the recent elections show conclusively the weakness of the administration, I will endeavor to sketch, in a concise manner, the position of the two parties.

1st. The Governor was not voted for on party grounds alone. Judge *Derbigny* is a gentleman of great and deserved popularity; which he has acquired by his honesty, both in a civil and political point of view; his suavity of manners; and the praiseworthy part he acted in the election of 1820. He and T. B. Robertson received the largest number of votes—a provision of the constitution of that state requiring that the two highest candidates should be returned to the legislature, to be there ballotted for; Mr. Robertson had received from the people more votes than Mr. Derbigny; the latter accordingly, in a spirit of magnanimity, declined standing a poll before the legislature, conceiving that the people had fairly expressed a preference in favor of Mr. Robertson's being their Governor; and according to his view of our republican institutions, he could not consent to act contrary to their wishes. This raised Mr. Derbigny high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens; and among his warmest supporters at the late election, were many friends of Gen. Jackson. They could not think they were injuring the cause of the General, by aiding in the election of a man who refused to give countenance to the very principle, so much reprobated by them, on which Mr. Adams so unjustly came into office.

2d. As to the choice of members of congress. In the 1st district, the opposition was not gotten up against Mr. Livingston purely on party grounds. The gentleman who opposed him, Judge White, long resided in the district; where he had risen from amongst the people, and was emphatically one of the people; for he had resided with them from an early age, and a large portion of them had grown up with him; and, from early associations, they felt a deep interest in his advancement. He was accordingly voted for by numbers of Jackson men, who under other circumstances would have been found in favor of Mr. Livingston. And again: Mr. Livingston's absence from the state caused the estrangement of many of his friends. I will not now positively assert, that the 1st congressional district is in favor of Gen. Jackson: on the contrary, I believe it possible the administration may be the strongest there; but if they have a majority, it is a meagre one indeed. The 2d congressional district is most decidedly in favor of Gen. Jackson: the party opposed to him admit this. But we may be asked why Mr. Gurley is re-elected? Because he is a man of unexceptionable private character, of great personal popularity, and highly esteemed; and his opponent, Mr. Saunders, labored under the disadvantage of a short residence in the district, and having consequently but a limited acquaintance with the people. In the 3d congressional district, Walter H. Overton, who defended Fort Saint Philip, before New-Orleans, in the invasion of 1814-'15, was elected over Mr. Brent, purely on party grounds. True it is, Mr. Brent's absence may have operated something to his disadvantage, but not so much as many seem to think; the administration party were generally true to their man, regardless of all considerations.

3d. As to the members of the Legislature: From information which I think may be relied on, a majority of the members may be set down as the friends of Jackson; but this majority is small...not more, perhaps, than four. Of the Senators elected this year, 3 are for the administration, and 4 for Jackson; and the other half, of which the legislature is composed, who were elected in 1826, stand 5 for the administration, & 4 for Jackson: the house of representatives consists of 50 members, elected annually; of these, 23 are for the administration, and 27 for Jackson: So that in both branches of the legislature, there are 35 members for Jackson, and 35 for the administration: leaving a clear majority of two in favor of Jackson. This is not positively asserted to be the state of the parties; but the error, if any, is as likely to be on one side as the other.

Again: I knew this election did not, in all the parishes, turn on party grounds; for many of the friends of Jackson voted for the administration candidates. And besides this, I will, in conclusion, remark, that in all Mr. Gurley's congressional district there was but one administration member of assembly elected....and he from the parish of East Baton Rouge, a decidedly Jackson parish. From this, it is conclusive that that district is strong for Jackson; and it is proof, that, even should the administration be strongest in the other two congressional districts, the Jackson majority in this is sufficient to counterbalance their superiority.

I am therefore satisfied, in my own mind, that the five electoral votes of Louisiana will be given to Jackson. A LOUISIANIAN.

Sept. 5th, 1828.

Bacon.—We see it stated in the Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Sentinel, of the 30th ult. that the necessary article of *bacon* has again become very scarce in that place; its selling price is from 14 to 16 cents per lb. for hams; 12 for middlings; and 10 to 12 for shoulders. Bacon sells in Salisbury at 8 cents per lb. where corn can be readily bought at 15 cents per bushel.

Col. James Monroe, late President of the United States, and Albert Gallatin, Esq. late minister to England, are spoken of to fill the office of Postmaster of the city of New-York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Bailey. Col. Monroe needs the office, and Mr. Gallatin does not; and both are well qualified to discharge its duties: we hope, therefore, the former may be appointed: the salary is about \$5000 per annum.

The late Bartlett Tancy, at a numerous meeting of the citizens of Caswell county, on the 11th inst. James Rainey in the chair, Jas. W. Brown secretary, it was resolved to wear capes 30 days in testimony of their esteem and respect for their late distinguished fellow-citizen, Bartlett Tancy, Esq.

Stephen D. Miller, Esq. senator in the South Carolina legislature, from Sumpter district, was complimented with a dinner there on the 11th inst.; at which he was nominated as a candidate for Governor of that state, when the present incumbent's term shall have expired; and he will probably be elected.

Extensive damage has been sustained on the borders of Connecticut river, by a great flood in that stream in the beginning of this month. Great numbers of bridges, mills and other buildings, were swept away and destroyed; farms overflowed, and every moveable article swept away. In an estimate of the damage sustained, by the Hartford Times, it would seem that one million of dollars would not make good the losses.

Premature burial.—A young lady in Philadelphia, aged about 19, having, as was supposed, died, was prepared for the grave; but while the grave was filling up, a groan was heard, the coffin was taken up, and opened; and it was found that the unfortunate girl had turned over, and blood had oozed out of her mouth and nose; every effort was used to resuscitate her, but without effect. Premature burials should be guarded against, particularly in warm seasons.

Dividends.—The Boston, Massachusetts, Insurance company, have declared a dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, as the profits of that concern for the last six months. Insurance companies, we have noticed, almost invariably declare larger dividends than banking corporations.

Mulberry Trees.—At the present time, when our citizens are beginning to turn their attention towards the rearing of Silk Worms, and the manufacturing of silk, the following hint as to raising the mulberry tree, on the leaves of which the worm is fed, comes very opportunely:

The quickest and most certain mode of raising the mulberry tree, is in cutting the old branches. Take a branch in the month of March, 8 or 9 feet in length; plant it half its length in any good soil, and it will succeed to admiration, producing fruit the following spring.

James Boyd, a respectable young man, aged 18 years, was thrown from his horse in returning from the race course in Warrenton, in this state, on the 15th inst. and killed. An esteemed citizen of this town, a few days since, very narrowly escaped the fate of young Mr. Boyd, in a similar way—he was seriously injured, but has nearly recovered.

In Vermont Mr. Crafts, late member of Congress, has been elected Governor; and Mr. Ohn Lieut. Gov. In the 3d district, there were a number of candidates for congress, and accordingly no choice was effected, it requiring, by the constitution of that state, a majority of the whole number of votes given in, to elect. Messrs. Mallory, Hunt, and Swift, are re-elected. From this election, it would appear that the Jackson men are very strong in some parts of Vermont.

Battle of King's Mountain.—Several militia companies of Lincoln county, in this state, and York district in South Carolina, contemplate celebrating the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain on the spot, which is on the borders of the two states.

Melancholy.—Samuel H. Pullen, Esq. cashier of the Edenton branch of the State Bank, committed suicide on the morning of the 15th inst. by shooting himself thro' the head with a pistol. For several days previously, he had exhibited symptoms of mental aberration. He was a widower, and left two helpless children. He wrote a letter just previous to committing the desperate act, the purport of which is, that all his affairs with the bank were perfectly straight; and from his character of probity, there was no doubt on that score. This is the second calamity which has befallen that institution, within a short time since; as it will be recollected a fire broke out in the bank on the 23d ult. which did considerable damage.

Factories.—It is mentioned in the Yorkville Pioneer, that Col. Brecht, of Edgefield district, S. C. has just returned from the north, whither he has been for the purpose of gaining information relative to the manufacturing business; and that he has determined forthwith to build a factory in Edgefield. It also states, that a gentleman of Spartanburg district has gone north, for the purpose of procuring machinery, with which to start a factory in that district. Success to their enterprise—this is the best kind of opposition to the tariff.

The President of the United States returned to Washington City on the 13th inst. from a visit to Massachusetts. His friends in New York had prepared to give him a dinner on his passage through that city; but the ill health of the President, Mrs. Adams, who still remains in Washington, induced Mr. A. to decline the dinner, and hasten on to the seat of government. He took care not to travel on the Sabbath, in returning, having been very roughly hauled over the coals by his Yankee friends for committing that wickedness in going, as our readers will have seen from divers articles recently in our paper on the subject.

New-York.—Our readers are already advised, that Judge Thompson and Francis Granger, have been nominated as the administration candidates for Governor and Lieut. Gov. of New-York. Judge Thompson has given a kind of negative approval, if we may thus speak, of the nomination. But Mr. Granger, having been nominated for Governor by an anti-masonic convention at Utica, has, in a letter published in the papers, declined the latter honor, but says he has, hitherto, neither accepted nor declined his nomination by the Adams party as Lieut. Gov.; and seems to be greatly perplexed what to do about it.

The anti-masons, however, have relieved Mr. G. from all difficulty in relation to themselves, by relinquishing all claims on him, and nominating Solomon Southwick, Esq. Editor of the National Observer, and ring-leader of the crusaders against masonry, as their candidate for Governor.

of the great state of New-York. All these doings, it will be recollected, are the work of the Adams people; the friends of Jackson have not yet made their nomination; their convention will meet at Herkimer the last of this month, when their candidates will be nominated, who will doubtless be such men as the republican party will unite on, and secure their triumph, by a handsome majority.

We have received a specimen sheet of a Religious Newspaper, styled The Evangelical Port Folio, by the Rev. Colin M'iver, of Fayetteville: It is in the folio, or newspaper form, on a full sheet. Mr. M'iver proposes, should he meet with sufficient encouragement, to continue the publication of a paper like it, once a week, at \$1.50 per annum. We hope the paper may be encouraged; such a periodical is needed in North Carolina. Were all those in this state who support papers of a similar character from abroad, to take this, it would be well supported. The Rev. editor is so well known to our readers, as a gentleman of respectable literary and theological acquirements, of irrepressible zeal in the holy cause of his Divine Lord and master, and of untiring industry in whatever he undertakes, that it would be entirely supererogatory for us to say one word in his commendation, for we could not add a jot or tittle to his well-deserved eminence: all we can do, is to advise our Christian friends to take his paper.

Col. Ratliff Ross, a thorough-going Jacksonite, is elected to Congress from the 1st congressional district in the state of Indiana, over Col. Blake, the sitting member, and an Adams man, by a majority of 77 votes: this fact has been announced by Mr. Blake himself, in a letter to his friend in Washington. He admits that many friends of Jackson voted for him; and is compelled to give it up, that Indiana is decidedly for Jackson.

Maine.—By the recent state elections in this State, it appears that the Jackson candidates for the legislature had a majority of votes over their Adams opponents in the Cumberland Electoral District. If this election is any test of the Presidential strength there, Jackson will get one vote in Maine. About 1-5th of the members of the legislature are Jacksonians. Rather squally for the powers that be!

Counterfeiters.—We mentioned, in our paper of the 2d inst. the apprehension of a gang of counterfeiters in Guilford county, who had spurious \$10 bills on the branch of the United States Bank at Mobile: it appears some of the same concern had an establishment in Montgomery county, at the house of a man by the name of Joel Hurley. Some short time since, three of the accomplices, by the names of Lewis, Blakey, and Griffin, were taken up, and examined in Lawrenceville; various implements for counterfeiting were found on them, but as they had no spurious money with them, they were very improperly discharged. Soon afterwards, however, further light having been shed on their transactions, a warrant was issued for their apprehension again; but in the mean time they had, (with the exception of Griffin, who was taken, and is now in jail) very prudently for their own safety, fled; young William Hurley, who had been detected in passing some of their money, escaped with them. They left behind a considerable quantity of their paper, unstamped, and various other implements for counterfeiting and altering bank notes. Besides the U. S. notes abovementioned, they had made and put into circulation \$1 notes on the State Bank of North Carolina. The public should be on their guard against taking this spurious emission of money.

My White: At a muster, in Lincoln, on the 18th September, of the officers of the 71st regiment, commanded by Col. Peter Hoke, it was proposed and agreed to ascertain the sentiments of the officers present, on the pending presidential election; the result of the vote was, For Jackson, 42 Adams, 15

On the succeeding day, at a review of Col. Reinhardt's regiment of cavalry, the vote was also taken, which stood, for Jackson, 59 Adams, 23 "On the fence," 2

The above officers and troops are citizens from every section of Lincoln county; and the vote was fairly taken, without any preliminary remarks to the prejudice or in favour of either candidate. It is therefore reduced almost to a certainty, that Gen. Jackson will receive, in this county, at the Nov. election, at least two-thirds of the votes.

One who was there.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the arrival of the ship John Jay, at New York, from Liverpool, London papers to the 7th August have been received.

There is a report of an engagement between the Russians and Turks, between Shumla and Varna, having turned out very unfavorably to the former.

Ireland.—A paragraph from Sligo, August 1st, says: "Mr. O'Connell left this at two o'clock to-day for Boyle. I have just had authentic intelligence of the organization of a plan in that town, for the purpose of assassinating that gentleman. Particulars hereafter."

Russia and Turkey.—Letters from Bucharest state, that at a council of war held at Karassu, it was resolved to employ all means to penetrate to the capital of the Turkish empire, as soon as possible, in consequence of the serious preparations making by the Turks.

The Porte continues obstinate, or, at least, shows little signs of coming to terms. Greece is much the same as usual. Austria is beginning to move a little. Portugal is in a most deplorable state indeed.

The inquisition is expected to be restored. In practice, indeed, it has been restored, and with all its horrors.

The London Courier ridicules the French expedition to the Moors.

The English papers are full of speculations and remarks on O'Connell and the Clare election.

The following are said by a London Morning Paper to be the secret articles

of the Treaty of Tilsit. If true, it will be seen that Russia is now going to act upon the first article.

"Art. 1. Russia shall take possession of European Turkey, and shall extend her conquests in Asia to whatever extent she may think fit.

"Art. 2. The reign of the dynasty of the Bourbons in Spain, and of the house of Braganza in Portugal, shall cease. A Prince of the family of Buonaparte shall reign. Rome and its dependencies shall be re-united to the Kingdom of Italy.

"Art. 4. Russia undertakes to assist France in her naval force in the conquest of Gibraltar.

"Art. 5. France shall take possession of the cities situated in Africa, such as, Tunis, Algiers &c. and at the general peace all the conquest which France may have been able to effect in Africa, shall be given as indemnities to the Kings of Sardinia and of Sicily.

"Art. 6. France shall take possession of the Isle of Malta, and no peace shall be made with England until she shall have ceded that Island.

"Art. 7. France shall take possession of Egypt.

"Art. 8. The navigation of the Mediterranean shall be permitted only to French, Russian, Spanish, and Italian vessels—all the other nations shall be excluded from it.

"Art. 9. Denmark shall be indemnified in the North of Germany, by the House of Hanover, on condition, however, that she will consent to place her squadron in the hands of France.

"Art. 10. Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and of France shall agree between themselves upon a regulation by which no other Power shall be permitted for the future to send merchant vessels to sea, unless that power keep up a certain number of vessels of war."

According to the French papers, a congress of all the powers was to be held at Layback.

Don Miguel had formally declared his acceptance of the Crown, and on the 7th July took the oath, at the Palace of Ajuria, in conformity with what was done in the Cortes held in the year 1841.

FAVETTEVILLE, SEPT. 18. New Cotton.—We learn that 12 bales of new cotton have been brought to this market within a few days past, and sold readily at 9 3/4 to 10 cents. The quality is very good. Observer.

GREAT NATURAL WONDER! The following is a copy of a handbill published in Liverpool, England; the gentleman who brought it to the United States, declares that he saw himself, in the eyes of the child, the letters and figures described in the handbill:

Natural Wonder.—Just arrived in this town, under the patronage of the nobility of Scotland, one of the greatest Wonders of the World, in the detection of human guilt.—The marvellous work of divine providence is strikingly displayed in this wonderful boy, which the nobility and gentry are respectfully invited to behold. A woman residing in the Spring Holme, in the parish of Urr, in the county of Kirkcudbright, became pregnant, and the father of the child repeatedly declared that he would not own it, unless God sent it into the world with its father's name on its forehead. To the astonishment and wonder of all, it was born with its father's name, John Wood, in his right eye, and year of his birth (1817) in his left eye.

The boy has been visited by the nobility and gentry, and also by the College of Physicians of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and also by a great number of Medical Men in other parts of the Kingdom, who allow him to be the Greatest Wonder ever beheld, and a warning to the guilty, to beware of rash vows.

The Boy cannot walk, but has a very good address, and being afflicted with the Water in the Head, was recommended by the Faculty to travel, to endeavor to improve his health.

The Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada has expressed his intention to put a stop to all distilleries in that province, for a time, in consequence of the disastrous results of the grain harvest this season. Wheat is now one dollar and a half per bushel, and will probably soon be raised.

Benjamin Bailey, John Targee, and Stephen, Allen, Esquires, are nominated by the friends of General Jackson, for Presidential Electors, from the District composed of New York city and county.

So perfectly transparent was the atmosphere after the late rains in New-York, that the Moon and the planet Venus were seen as distinctly as at twilight, at 9 o'clock, A. M. notwithstanding the blaze of the morning sun.

The communication of G. on the subject of Assault and Battery cases in the county courts, shall be attended to in our next.

The communication from Mecklenburg, relative to Gen. Jackson's birth-place, shall appear in our next.

The steamboat Grampus burst her seven boilers lately, near New Orleans and was completely wrecked. Seven persons were killed and five are missing, who are probably drowned.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, September 18.—Cotton, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 35 to 40; Hour, 3 a 4 1/2; whiskey, 25 a 30.....United States bank notes, 3 1/2 to 5 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. pre. Charleston, Sept. 20.—Upland cotton 9 a 11; whiskey, 26 to 27; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 33 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; bees-wax, 22; coffee, 13 to 16; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. ditto; Georgia do. 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. ditto. Camden, Sept. 30.—Cotton, 9 a 10; wheat, 62 1/2 S. C. Money: Flour 3 1/2 a 4 00, out of the wagon corn 37 1/2; Salt 70 cents.

Petersburg, Sept. 19.—Cotton, 9 to 10; tobacco, 32 50 a 7 1/2—refined, 1 1/2 a 3 1/2; corn, 1 1/2 a 3 1/2; bacon, 6 a 8; lard, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 34 a 35; peach 45 a 74 cents.....North Carolina bank bills, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2 1/2 a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. discount.

Charleston, September 17.—Cotton, 8 to 10 1/2; bacon, 7 to 8; flour, 3 1/2 a 4 per barrel; corn, 31 1/2; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 39 to 30; whiskey 30; beef, 3 to 4; butter 12 1/2 to 15; tallow, 8; coffee, 17 to 19; sugar, 10 to 12; fax-seed, 70.

Columbia, S. C. September 12.—Cotton, 9 1/2; corn 45 a 50; wheat 62 1/2 a 87 1/2; flour 4 1/2 a 5 1/2; bacon 7 to 10; hams 12 to 14; whiskey 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; salt 75; North Carolina bank bills, 3 to 4 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 1/2 to 2.

New-York, Sept. 19.—Cotton, upland, 9 1/2 to 11 1/2; cotton bagging, hemp 20 to 21, fax 16 to 18; hides, 11 to 17; North Carolina bank bills 9 1/2 per cent. discount; S. Carolina do. 2 1/2; Virginia 1; Georgia 4, except barren, which are 30 per cent.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Aug. 7.—The sales during the week, 15,000 bales. Imports 15,200. There has been a brisk sale the last two days.

Married, At the residence of Mr. Wm. Bost, on 11th inst. by Jonas Bost, Esq. Mr. Jacob Tarbaugh to Miss Eliza, daughter of Mr. William Bost, all of Lincoln county.

In Fredell county, by the Rev. J. M. Ewin, on the 11th inst. Mr. Charles Churchill, formerly of the state of Connecticut, to Miss Matilda, daughter of James Johnston, Esq. of that county. Also, on the same day, H. Young, Esq. attorney at law, of South Carolina, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Capt. John Young, of that county.

DIED. In Anson county, on Rocky river, near Austin's Gold Mine, on the 17th inst. Mr. Green Deberry Austin, eldest son of Col. Jacob Austin, aged 25 years. Also, in Montgomery county, on the same day, Mrs. Chelaty Austin, wife of Col. Jacob Austin, aged 48 years;—both with the typhus fever, very prevalent in the settlement. Mrs. Austin has left a kind and affectionate husband, and nine children, to bemoan her sudden departure from this life; and Mr. Green D. Austin has left a bereaved wife and one child.

In Lincoln, on Saturday, the 13th inst. Lemuel Moorman, Esq. a native of Virginia, but for several years past a citizen of the former place. Intelligent and enterprising, indefatigably industrious in his vocation, and strictly exemplary in his deportment, Mr. Moorman united all the essential qualifications of a good and useful citizen. In the tender relations of husband and father, no man was more endeared. The community of which he was a member, most deeply sympathized with the sorrows of his afflicted companion and bereaved offspring. His loss to them is indeed irreparable; but may he who "tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," sustain them under this distressing visitation of his providence, and may they be consoled, even in the bitterness of their grief, with the cheering hope that his dying visions were brightened with the dawning prospect of that unclouded existence beyond the grave, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

In Statesville, on Tuesday, 9th inst. Mr. Abram Lowrance, aged about 80 years, after a lingering illness, of five or six weeks. Mr. Lowrance was an eminently pious man; his head had grown gray in the service of his God, into whose cause he embarked early in his youth. He was a member of the Presbyterian church; and died in the full hope that he was about to depart, only "to be with Jesus, which is far better."

He was a good citizen, and an honest man.

In England, Mrs. Mary Saunders, aged 62. She died with fright during a thunder storm.

Dr. Thomas I. Johnson, HAVING effected the object for which he declined his professional business, again offers his services to the citizens of Charlotte and adjacent country, in the practice of

Medicine and Surgery. He duly considers the pressure of the times, and will make his charges accordingly. Sept. 1828. 3136

Fall Fashions! SILAS TEMPLETON

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which during his absence was conducted by his partner, Mr. Lowry.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the Paris and London Fashions, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the Bon Ton of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and taste to give them full effect, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that their execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies Habits and Pelices, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, according to directions. SILAS TEMPLETON, SQUIER LOWRY.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828. 34

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, SPUN COTTON, Number to 615, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent. Salisbury, May 9, 1828. 14

REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, on the 15th day of July last, an apprentice to the blacksmith's business, named Warren Bass; aged 19 years, common sized, freckled faced, and has an impediment in his speech. All persons are forewarned against trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting. Whoever apprehends him, shall receive the above reward; but no charges. JAMES ORTEN. Fredell co's, Sept. 22d, 1828. 1w

State of North Carolina: MECKLENBURG County Court: August sessions, 1828. Governor, to the use of Irwin and Norwood, vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison; sci. fa. Ordered by court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for George Wright, Charles Wright, Shauick Wright, Mary F. Cox, Betsy Cox, and James Cox, the heirs at law of John Cox, deceased, that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them. 6/39 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina: MECKLENBURG County Court: August sessions, 1828. Governor, to the use of John Irwin vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison, dec'd; sci. fa. Ordered by court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for George Wright, Charles Wright, Shauick Wright, Mary F. Cox, Betsy Cox, and James Cox, the heirs at law of John Cox, deceased, that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them. 6/39 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina: MECKLENBURG County Court: August sessions, 1828. Governor, to the use of Cooper & McGinn, vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison; sci. fa. Ordered by the court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for George Wright, Charles Wright, Shauick Wright, Mary F. Cox, Betsy Cox, and James Cox, the heirs at law of John Cox, deceased, that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them. 6/39 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina: MECKLENBURG County Court: August sessions, 1828. James McComb, vs. the heirs at law of John Cox, dec'd; sci. fa. Ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for George Wright, Charles Wright, Shauick Wright, Mary F. Cox, Betsy Cox, and James Cox, the heirs at law of John Cox, dec'd, to appear at our next November county court, and answer the scire facias, otherwise judgment according to scire facias will be taken against them. 6/39 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina: MECKLENBURG County Court: August sessions, 1828. The Governor, to the use of A. and A. Hoyte, vs. Andrew Clark, Sample Alexander, and the Executor of Wm. Allison, dec'd. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of Wm. Allison, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the parties aforesaid appear at our next November county court, and then plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them. 6/39 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

TO THE PUBLIC. COWAN & REEVES

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON; or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves. COWAN & REEVES. Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6m155

New Store,

AT ROCKFORD, NORTH CAROLINA. THE subscribers having entered into copartnership in the Mercantile Business, at Rockville, Rowan county, N. C. under the firm of HARGREAVE & HUNT, are now receiving, DIRECT FROM NEW-YORK and Philadelphia, an entirely new stock of

Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c. Cutlery.

Selected and bought by one of the firm, for cash; which they will sell low for CASH, or COTTON; or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Persons wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ROBERT L. HARGREAVE. ANDREW HUNT. August 25th, 1828. 637

Administration Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators on the estate of Andrew Baird, dec'd; late of Burke county, desire all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible, and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of Assembly, otherwise the time will be plead in bar of their recovery. 839

M. BAIRD, Adm'r. September, 1828. WM. L. BAIRD, Adm'r.

Public Sale.

ON Monday, the 10th of November next, at Baird's Forge, Burke county, the late residence of Andrew Baird, dec'd. on a credit of twelve months, will be sold

Several likely Negroes; Three Wagons and Harness; A Gig, and Sulkey; Also, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. M. BAIRD, Adm'r. WM. L. BAIRD, Adm'r. Sept. 12th, 1828. 89

To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received, and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, June 10th, 1828.

POETRY.

OMNISCIENCE.

Where shall I hide me from His sight
Whose glance turns darkness into light,
Whose eyes run ceaselessly to and fro
This earth, and worlds of bliss and woe?
If darkness dense as midnight gloom,
Or rayless as the ebon tomb,
Surrounds my head from finite gaze,
Still clear as in the noontide blaze,
I stand reveal'd, nor think disguise
Can veil me from his flaming eyes;
His dread Omnipotence scans my soul,
Sees every thought and reads the whole.
His name, his nature, and his word,
Proclaim him an Omnipotent God. [J. TOWN.]

HAPPINESS.

Is it in wealth?—Go probe the breast
Of fortune's sumptuous heir—
Ah, why does secret woe infest,
And anguish canker there?
Is it fame?—her empty breath,
Inconstant as the breeze,
Will blast anon the laurel wreath,
That late it formed to please.
Is it in friendship, or in love?
Alas! they quick decay:
The tears of hapless sorrow prove
How frail their boasted stay.
'Tis not all that here excels;
'Tis not in folly's round;
But with Immanuel's love it dwells,
And there alone is found. [S. WOODHULL.]

FROM THE BOSTON STATIONER.

MY AUNT.

My aunt has many queer notions—
She never butters her bread;
And declares that Sir Walter's novels
Are things not fit to be read;
She thinks that to kiss is a crime,
And especially with youth;
And she thinks that the "Paradise Lost"
Is nearer a lie than the truth.
My aunt has got to her spectacles,
'Thout without them she sees well enough;
She's a very great politician,
And thinks modern poetry, stuff;
She declares that General Jackson
Is a monster with cloven feet—
And she knows that he killed the militiamen
Because he was out of meat.
She thinks that Major Russell
Is as wise as wise can be;
She thinks that Pope is a poet—
And there she agrees with me;
She thinks that opera dancing
Is a burning shame and sin;
And she prays with all her might and main
That Adams may get in.
She thinks she can tell the mark that's left,
On my cousin's lip, by a kiss;
And of all her antique theories
I'm sure not to meddle with this.
She might tell the track of a bird through the air,
Or the track of a ship in the sea;
On the viewless heart—not the visible lie—
The stamp of a kiss will be!

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUNTRY SCHOOL KEEPING.

Mr. Printer: Did you ever teach a school?—If you ever have, I guess as how you had a little rather set types, for it is a solemn fact that the schoolmaster of a country village is the most miserable being on earth. Though I ever had the misfortune to be engaged in that profession, I not long since visited the school of a friend of mine in the country, and if ever any thing could approach a description of Bedlam, it was this school. I had just got fairly seated, when up jumps a young Bedlamite, with 'Marster, Jo House keeps er pinchin me.' 'Jo, did you pinch him?' 'No, I say I didn't, so now come, 'twas Bill Grimes, for I seed him when he did it.' 'Bill, what d'you pinch him for?' 'Koz he keeps er crowdin.' Then follows a severe flagellation. Soon a class of little ones is called up to read, and by the way, be it understood, my friend the Master, was in the habit of squinting. 'What is that?' 'Thath A-er.' 'Very well, what is the next?' 'I'deno thir.' 'That is B you black-head.' 'B-er.' 'What is that?' 'I'deno thir.' 'What do I do when I look at you?' 'Thquint-er.' 'Master, Tom Bogues keep makin me laugh, he-he-he.' 'Tom come here—did you make him laugh?' 'No sir.' Well, take your seat.' 'Master, maint I gwout to get drink.' 'No, you will all go out directly.' The class in the spelling book stands up to read. 'Zekiel begin.' 'B-a-k-r Baker.' 'The next.' 'Su-g-a-r.' 'What does that spell?' 'I'deno sir.' 'What does your mother put in your tea?' 'Lasses-er.' 'The next.' 'Marster, maint I gwout to get sm' ice, to put in my trowis, to keep my nose from bleeding?' 'Yes, but come right in.' 'S-t-a-i-r-s.' 'What does that spell?' 'I'deno sir.' 'What do you go up to your chamber on when you are at home?' 'Lardar.' 'No, you stupid fellow, stairs.' 'Marster, maint the boys go out?' 'No. The first class stand up to spell, Spell Dictionary.' 'Dick die ti-on-gh-n diction-er-i-g-h-r-y, dictionary.' 'The next.' 'Marster, Jim Stokes keeps all the time squirtin spit at me.' 'Well, Jim, you must stop after school.' 'Spell Phthisik.' 'P-p-p-i-p-t-i-h-i-s-i-s-c-k—t-i-z-ick.' 'M-r-s-er, maint I speak?' 'What for?' 'Koz I

want to botry that are strate ruler, what Tony Lumpkins got.' 'No, keep your seat.' Thus my friend, and his pack of noisy urchins whiled away the time until the usual intermission—all had gone out but one, who had, as I supposed, something of great importance to communicate to my friend, the Master—he ascends the desk with all the gravity of a preacher: 'Marster,' said he, 'Tim Strout keeps all the time writing love letters to the gals.' I could contain myself no longer. I seized my hat and rushed out of the door, right glad to enjoy the stillness of a country village.

FROM THE LONDON MECHANICS' MAGAZINE.

Arabian substitute for glue.—Instead of common glue, the joiners of Tunis, Tripoli, &c. frequently use a preparation of cheese, which is first pounded with a little water in a mortar, till the whey matter is washed out. When this is done, they pound it again with a small quantity of fine lime; and apply it afterwards, as quick as possible, to such boards as are to be joined together, which, after the cement becomes dry, cannot afterwards be separated without the greatest difficulty.

Andrew Ferrara.—Formerly no man in G. Britain knew how to temper a sword in such a way that it would bend so that the point should touch the heel, and spring back again uninjured, except one Andrew Ferrara, who resided in the Highlands of Scotland. The demand which this man had for his swords was so great, that he employed workmen to forge them, and spent all his own time in tempering them; and found it necessary, even in the day time, to work in a dark cellar, that he might be the better able to observe the progress of the heat, and that the darkness of his workshop might favour him in the nicety of the operation.

The Brain.—This organ is larger in man than in any other known animal. Its general weight is, according to Soemering, from 2lb. 5 1-2 oz. to 3lb. 3 3-4 oz. I have weighed several at 4lb. The brain of the late Lord Byron (without its membranes) weighed 6lbs., and contained more medullary substance than ordinary.

Instinct of Rats. A farmer's wife in Cheshire lately caught a rat, and being determined to make an example of the culprit as a terror to the species, with which her house was much infested, she took the following barbarous method. She put it into a covered iron pot which she placed over a brisk fire; she then went into a place of concealment from whence she could observe the vessel that contained the martyr. The cries of the sufferer soon brought into the room, a numerous assemblage of rats. Each testified its rage and distress: five or six actually climbed the pot lid, and tried every means within the power of instinct to relieve the poor victim. When the screams of the sufferer ceased, the rats dispersed, and strange to add, not the least vestige of these vermin has ever since been seen in the house. We cannot help thinking, that the rats on this occasion displayed infinitely more of human feeling than the wretch, their torturer.

Manchester Herald.

Captain Clapperton's Journal.—It is said in the London Quarterly Review, for July, that the whole of this enterprising and unfortunate traveller's journals were saved and brought back by his servant, and that they are now in the course of publication. They contain a minute and interesting account of his journey from Badagry to Soccatoo, by the route across the Kong mountains, through Katunga, Wa wa, Berghoo, Boossa—where Park was wrecked or drowned—Nyfe, or Noofe, Youri, and Kano; in the course of which the geographical position of several hundred cities, towns and villages, has been ascertained by observations of their latitude and longitude: thus completing the geography of the central part of Africa, from Tripoli to the bight of Benin.

HAPPINESS.

True happiness is not the growth of earth;
The soil is fruitless if you seek it here:
'Tis an exotic of celestial birth,
And never blooms, but in celestial air.
Sweet plant of Paradise! the seed is sown,
And only sown in minds of heavenly mould;
It rises slow, and buds; and ne'er was known
To blossom here; the climate is too cold.

TO THE LIBELLERS OF ANDREW JACKSON.

Poor Worthless reptiles! still go on—
Eject your venom—vent your spite;
You did the same to Washington,
Then sunk in infamy and night.

Boston Bard—1812.

Cure for the Gout.—Dr. Gendrin, on the 17th of March, made a communication to the Royal Academy of the Sciences at Paris, of his success in the treatment of the Gout. He employs Jodine, both externally and internally, and prescribes it during the paroxysm. Its effects are speedy in removing the symptoms; but in order to produce a permanent cure, it is necessary to continue its use for two or three months. He mentions a number of cases of complete success, in two of which there has been no return of the disease, during the last four years.

Physicians well know, that Jodine is a very active article, which requires close watching, and peculiar caution in its administration; but if a sufficient number of trials prove Dr. Gendrin's practice to be effectual and safe, his discovery will probably be the most important of any which is to be found in the medical annals of the present century. The Gout has always baffled the skill of the most distinguished physicians, and though it is somewhat palliated by colchicum and several other articles, and by some peculiar modes of treatment, we believe that hitherto, no method of practice, previous to the employment of Jodine, has ever promised much towards effecting a permanent and radical cure.

Patient Courtship.—I knew a man that went courting his sweetheart the distance of three miles every evening for fourteen years, besides dodging her home after church on Sunday afternoons; making about 15,000 miles. For the first seven years he only stood and courted in the door porch; but for the remaining period he ventured (what a liberty after a septennial attachment!) to hang his hat on a pin in the passage and sit on the kitchen settle. The wedding, a consummation devoutly to be wished, was solemnized when Robert and Hannah were in their sear and yellow leaf.

Song of the Kitty Didet.—"It is the male Kitty Didet that sings (as it is improperly called,) its love song to attract the females. The noise is made by flat transparent plates, one on each wing, very swiftly rubbed together. When they first sing they are only heard in the evening and nights; but after the severe white frosts in October, and the weather has become cold, they sing only in warm sunny days. They usually appear in the month of August."

Paterson Intelligencer.

Tankee.—Mr. Cooper, in his new Novel, "The Notions of the Americans," says, "The six Eastern States of this Union comprise what is called New England. The inhabitants are known here by the familiar appellation of "Tannee." This word is most commonly supposed to be a corruption of "Yankee," the manner in which the native tribes, first known to the colonists, pronounced "English."

Opposing the Tariff.—We are pleased to hear, that a Kentucky Drover with 30 or 40 very fine Horses and excellent Mules, has been, for full ten days, at Stateburg, and such is the spirit of Independence and opposition to unconstitutional and inexpedient legislation, that he has not been able to sell one. We also understand, he has sold but four since he crossed the Mountains. There is another drove similarly situated. Hogs (shoots) have met with the same reception. Heretofore, an early drove of horses and mules would have been sold out in ten days at Stateburg.

Camden Journal.

Onions.—One of our neighbors showed us, the other day, some Onions, from one of which, planted in the spring, he has got the astonishing product of 28 fine Onions.

Seneca Republican.

Departed Joy.—A man named Francis Joy fell down and expired in the street in Norwich, Connecticut, on Monday morning. He had been addicted to habits of intemperate drinking, and it is probable died of apoplexy.

To purify musty Cider.—A few slices of the Red Beet, put into a barrel of musty cider, will deprive it of its disagreeable taste and smell, as well as prevent its becoming vapid and acid.

Calumny crosses oceans, scales mountains, and traverses deserts, with greater ease than the Scythian Abatis, and like him rides upon a poisoned arrow.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the Robert Worke, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his TAV-ERN. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him.

WHITFIELD KERR.

Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. April 14, 1828.

Goodman's Hotel, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tavern in the house lately occupied by Mr. M. McCulloch of this town, North West corner of Broad and King streets, and immediately opposite the Court House. The public may rely on his strenuous exertions to render his entertainment satisfactory in every particular. He wishes the traveller to call and judge for himself. Private rooms for families will always be kept ready furnished.

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, S. C. Feb. 9, 1828. 840

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of Geo. Sancer, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's Creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

THOMAS D. GIBBS, JOSEPH HANES, PETER SANCER, JACOB SANCER, MARTIN SANCER.

May 23d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Sancer, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

RACES!

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Thursday, the 30th October, and continue three days.

First day; two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding.

Second day; mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of preceding day.

Third day; county purse, three best in five, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, raised and owned in the county of Rowan.

HY. GILES, Sec'y.

3d Sept. 2828.

Regimental Order.

Head Quarters 63d Reg't, N. C. Militia, Salisbury, Sept. 1st, 1828.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, composing the 1st Rowan (or 63d State) Regiment of N. C. Militia, are ordered to appear in the town of Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next, at 10 o'clock a. m. armed and equipped, as the law directs, for regimental muster and review. It is strictly enjoined on officers to appear completely equipped, or the law will be enforced against them.

The commissioned officers are ordered to appear at the same place, at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 21st, with fire-arms, for drill.

EDWARD YARBRO, Col. Comd.

Sept. 1st, 1828.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828.

SHERIFFS DEEDS
FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

AUCTION SALES

AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.
ON Tuesday, Sept. 23d, will be sold, by the subscribers, at their Auction Store, a large and valuable assortment of freshly imported Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of
Superfine, fine & common Cloths & Cassimeres
Sattinets, Domestic, &c. &c.
ALSO, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery Ware, Terms liberal, and made known at sale. WILKINGS & Co. Auctioneers. Fayetteville, Sept. 4th, 1828. 3134

POSTPONEMENT.

A vessel by which the Goods advertised for sale on the 23d inst. were shipped, did not sail from New-York as soon as was expected, the above sale is unavoidably postponed till Tuesday, Sept. 30; when it will positively take place. WILKINGS & Co. Auctioneers. Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1828.

REMOVAL!

I INTEND removing from Salisbury in about two months from this time: those indebted to me by note, will please call and pay the same; and those that have open accounts, will also please to call and close the same at or before the October court next: those that fail to comply with the above requests, may expect to find their papers without discrimination, in the hands of an Officer for collection.

GEO. MCCONNAUGHEY.

Sept. 8th, 1828.

434

Trotter & Huntington,
Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828.

22

WAGONERS.

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the BROWN YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

Notice to slave-holders.

WAS committed to the jail in Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. on the 18th inst. a negro boy, aged about 24; and has a scar on his forehead, and also on one foot. He says his name is HARRY, and belongs to Rendall Weathers, York District, S. C. 12 miles from the Court-House, and was bought of John Springs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, Sg't.

Sept. 19, 1828.

33

Committed to the Jail

OF Montgomery county, N. C. on the 3d of September, 1828, a negro man, who says his name is LEWIS, and belongs to a Mr. Belcher of Columbia, S. C. He is 5 feet 24 inches high; somewhat affected with pains in his thighs: says he is between 35 and 40 years old: The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

436

A. FOREST, Jailor.

Taken Up and Committed

TO the jail in Lincoln county, N. C. on the 22d July, a negro fellow who says his name is HARRY, and that he ran away from Mr. Wm. Worthing of Alabama, who was carrying him to that state for sale; says he was purchased from Mr. Austin in this state, by Mr. Worthing. He is 5 feet 6 inches high, his countenance rather irregular, and a small scar on his forehead: he had with him, when committed, a blue cloth coat; also, a blue homespun coat, and thick negro-cloth pantaloons. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.

Sept. 8th, 1828.

33

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a negro woman named Jany, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herzen, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

May 12, 1828. [240] of Mecklenburg county.

Committed to Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is John, that he ran away from his master, John Pegro, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Cardle, of Sussex county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complexioned, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Sept. 8th, 1828.

F. SLATER, Sg't.

31

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro boy, who says his name is BULL, belongs to Ezekiel Tramm, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complexioned, between 22 and 25 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. This owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is Daniel, and that he belongs to William Povel, of Richmond county, N. Carolina.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.

Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828.

19

Lost or Mislaid.

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. T. HENDERSON. August 6th, 1828.